

IOWA'S IDOL.

The State in Which the Blaine Presidential Boom First Budded.

Does Not Seem So Enthusiastic For Its Former Hero.

The State Convention Does Not Instruct For Him.

An Emphatic Endorsement of Gen. Arthur's Administration.

The Fine Italian Hand of J. G. B. in the Platform.

One Opinion that He Drew Up the Document Himself.

Other Conventions--Anti-Blaine Ahead in New Hampshire.

Edmunds and Arthur Favored by the Delegates at Large.

Butler Leads the Massachusetts Democracy to Chicago.

IOWA.

THE STATE REPUBLICANS. Des Moines, April 30.—The state republican convention met in Foster's Opera House in this city at 11 o'clock, and organized by selecting ex-Governor M. M. Walden, of Monroe, temporary chairman, and S. S. Fairall, of Johnson, secretary. After the appointment of committees on credentials and permanent organization, adjourned till 2 o'clock.

A FEW DISTRICTS.

Several district conventions were held this morning and the following delegates elected:

First—Donnis Morrison, of Lee, and William Wilson, jr., of Washington. Alternates, Arthur Springer, of Louisa, and C. M. Jenkins, of Jefferson.

Second—Hon. John Hilinger, of Jackson, and Col. W. T. Shaw, of Jones. Alternates, H. R. Wichouse, of Clinton, and P. W. McManus, of Scott.

Third—H. C. Hemanway, of Black Hawk, and W. H. Norris, of Delaware. Alternates, G. A. McIntyre, of Butler, and J. M. Day, of Grundy.

Fourth—G. H. Stewart, of Allamakee, and O. H. Lyon, of Floyd. Alternates, D. W. Clements, of Fayette, and Wm. Kellogg, of Howard, (previously elected).

Fifth—J. W. Willist, of Tama, and Merritt Green, of Marshalltown. Alternates, L. W. Jackson, of Johnson, and G. F. Geddes, of Benton.

Sixth—H. S. Winlow, of Jasper, and Calvin Manning, of Wapello. Alternates, J. P. Lyman, of Poweshiek, and Frank W. Eichelberger, of Davis.

Seventh—E. W. Winks, of Guthrie, and C. H. Gatch, of Polk. Alternates, Lewis Igo, of Warren, and H. Trombley, of Adair.

Eighth—William Wilson, of Clarke, and W. D. Christie, of Union. Alternates, D. F. Sigler, of Adams, and Mr. Sheridan, of Appanoose.

Ninth—Ed. Consigney, of Pottawattamie, and M. C. Logan, of Harrison. Alternates, George Gray, of Audubon, and D. P. Miller, of Miller.

Tenth—R. S. Benson, of Franklin, and C. D. Mason, of Boone. Alternates, O. C. Nelson, of Story, and J. C. C. Smith, of Harlan.

Eleven—J. D. Ainsworth, of Monona, and A. B. French, of Dickinson. Alternates, F. D. Piper, of O'Brien, and W. L. Culbertson, of Carroll.

The entire delegation from all districts of this state are for Blaine for president.

The convention reassembled at 2 p. m. Hon. John A. Kasson was made permanent chairman. He addressed the convention in a half hour speech of marked power, which was frequently cheered. He discussed all the candidates. All were cheered, but the name of Blaine led all the rest, although a hearty good feeling was manifested for Arthur, Logan, Edmunds and Lincoln.

At the conclusion of Kasson's speech, the following delegates at large were chosen: J. S. Clarkson, editor Des Moines Register, N. M. Hubbard, John Y. Stone, W. G. Donnan.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republican party of Iowa reaffirms its former announcement of principles, both state and national, and points with pride to its record, showing that it has faithfully fulfilled every pledge given to the people.

ANTI FREE TRADE.

We denounce as unwise and unpatriotic the present effort which the democratic party in congress declare to be only their first step to further damage trade and oppress American industry by an indiscriminate reduction of the duty on foreign products and manufactures which compete with our own. Their threatened persistence in this policy, if successful, will make of the United States a mere tributary of England; will destroy that domestic competition which most surely keeps down prices; will rob our American laborers of their wages of labor; will diminish the markets at home for the products of our agriculture, without enlarging it abroad; will stop the developments of our national resources, and stimulate that of foreign countries, will exhaust the wealth of one section to enrich Great Britain, where they would send us for our supplies, and will finally result in the same widespread bankruptcy and ruin which the same policy produced in 1837. In the common interests of all our industries, of all our laborers, of our natural prosperity, we call upon congress to halt in this destructive work.

FOR A NAVY.

We demand of congress that immediate provision be made for the reconstruction of a navy adequate to the protection of both native and naturalized citizens abroad, and of our commercial rights on the high seas; for the defense of our harbors, and for the support of our rank

among the nations of the earth. A nation that cannot strike will be struck, and we want no parsimony at the expense of our honor.

RAILWAY REGULATORS.

That we recognize and cordially endorse the efforts of our distinguished senator, Jas. F. Wilson, in his efforts to introduce measures relative to the regulation of inter-state commerce. We urge upon congress the necessity of speedily adopting such measures as will insure to the producer the largest possible fruit of his labor, equitably harmonizing all conflicting interests and settling the various questions relative to common carriers.

PENSIONERS.

As the debt of gratitude due to the soldiers and sailors can never be fully paid by the nation, we demand pensions and bounty land for all who were honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the late war.

ARTHUR ENDORSED.

We congratulate the country and the republican party upon the wise, honest and patriotic administration of President Arthur, who has justly merited the confidence and respect of the country.

FOR BLAINE, BUT NO INSTRUCTIONS.

Resolved, That the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine is the choice of the republicans of Iowa for president, and while thus expressing our preference, we pledge the state by its old time majority for the nominee of the republican national convention.

A "STATE REGISTER" EXPLANATION OF HOW "GOE LEFT."

Two members of the committee introduced a resolution declaring for Blaine at greater length, and requesting the delegation to support him, offering it as a substitute for the one presented in the report of the committee, but as the leading Blaine members had agreed to the committee report, and the convention good-naturedly refused to table the substitute and then refused to accept it, the committee's declaration for Blaine was considered almost enough, and was adopted by a unanimous vote, and James G. Blaine will receive the solid 26 votes from Iowa at Chicago.

THE ELECTORS.

The presidential electors will be named at the state convention for the nomination of state officers, which has been called to meet here on the 20th of August.

BLAINE AS A DRAUGHTSMAN.

DID HE WRITE IOWA'S PLATFORM? Special Dispatch to THE BEE. Des Moines, April 30.

"Who wrote the platform of the convention to-day?" said a prominent democrat in response to the question, "Well, perhaps mere manual labor was done by one or more members of the committee; but I think I can discover back of it a trained political hand. It is not the work of a man who frames political platform once in four years, but of a man in fine political training, who is able to crystallize his creed into a few taking sentences which can be effectually used on the stump during the campaign. What would you say if I should tell you I believe this platform to be the work of NONE OTHER THAN JAS. G. BLAINE.

Consider the circumstances under which this platform was adopted in connection with other state conventions. Iowa is the first important state to hold a convention this year in which there was no opposing candidate to the man from Maine, or some other complication which would have interfered with the perfect enunciation of a platform on which he would prefer to make the presidential race. I will except Pennsylvania. But it was too early when its convention was held to set forth a set of principles for other candidates to profit by. In New York he had Arthur to fight; in Ohio Sherman was due to get a complimentary vote; in New Jersey, Logan, and Edmunds is strong in New England. Where else, then?

THAN IN IOWA,

which is always due for more or less heavy republican majority, and where there is no prospect of a vice-presidential candidate whose peculiarities must be considered, could he go to get a platform to suit him? Then again with a solid and enthusiastic convention to back him, sitting at a time when nearly all the instructed delegates which he will have in the Chicago convention have already been chosen, what more suspicious time to sound a rallying cry? Blaine was not idle at the earlier state conventions, which you will notice all dealt largely with state affairs. Not one of them any general and stationary like ground on national or international questions.

THE IOWA PLATFORM FITS BLAINE

like a glove from top to bottom, particularly in its tariff plank, and its demand for a strong foreign policy and a navy to back it. If instructed Blaine receives the republican nomination, it can be made on the Iowa platform."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BEN CARRIES THE FLAG. WORCESTER, Mass., April 30.—The democratic state convention was called to order by Noah A. Plympton, of the state committee, who made an address eulogizing General Butler and arraigning the republican party. Edward Avery was chosen permanent chairman, who announced that the convention was ready for business. A committee to receive ballots for four delegates at large was appointed.

ENDORSES BUTLER.

A motion by Wm. M. Tilman, that it is the sense of this convention that Gen. Ben Butler should be nominated for president by the republican democratic convention at Chicago, was adopted unanimously amid great enthusiasm.

DELEGATE AT LARGE.

The following were elected delegates at large: B. F. Butler, J. G. Abbott, J. M. Gafferty, and Jas. Delany. Motion to instruct delegates for Butler tabled. Adjourned.

MICHIGAN G. B. FOR BEN.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 30.—The state convention of the national greenback party assembled here at 11 o'clock this morning. C. A. Hampton, of Harbor Springs, was chosen temporary chairman and made a speech, denouncing the republican party corrupt and recreant to trusts, and the democratic party as played out. The people were roused determined to have a new order of things. He alluded to Butler as the coming man, who received great applause. Gov. Boggs was present watching the proceedings.

About 250 were present. The feeling is running strong for Butler and free trade.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., April 30.—The republican state committee organized with B. F. Prescott, as president. Chas. H. Sawyer was elected delegate at large. He is for Edmunds first, Arthur second, Geo. H. Stowell, the second elected, is for Blaine first, Arthur second. Edward H. Rollins, elected third delegate at large, is for Arthur. J. B. Clark, elected fourth delegate, is for Edmunds and opposed to Blaine. Adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—The straight out republican state convention was called to order by John F. Dezen-dorf, chairman of the state committee. One hundred and twenty delegates were present, over half of them colored.

Dezen-dorf stated that the so called republican convention had met here a few days ago, and placed in the field an electoral ticket with but a single man on it who ever voted the republican ticket. Major E. O. Hine was made permanent chairman.

The platform states that this convention represents the true republican organization of the state, unstained by the foul breath of frepudiation; condemns the action of President Arthur in forcing repudiation upon Virginia, a measure which could not have been consummated but for his active and persistent support; deprecates any attempt to build up the republican party in the south by abandoning the fundamental principles of the national party, and buying adherence with offices; approves the acts of congress for reform in the civil service; condemns Arthur for permitting its ruthless violation in Virginia; proclaims for Blaine and Lincoln, while sending delegates to Chicago un-instructed, recognizing that the naming of the candidates should be practically left to the states furnishing the electoral votes.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, April 30.—The state republican convention temporarily organized with C. Lodge, chairman. A full attendance.

Chairman Lodge referred to the administration of President Arthur as wise and judicious. Massachusetts, he said, would have vast influence in the coming national convention. There had already in this state been pronounced sentiment in favor of the nomination of the distinguished senator from Vermont (long and continued applause) and while the Massachusetts delegation to the national convention favored the nomination of Geo. F. Edmunds for president and the son of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln for vice president, it would not go there with no factious disposition.

THE DELEGATES.

Geo. F. Boar, W. A. Crapo, John D. Long and Henry Cabot Lodge were elected delegates to Chicago.

Resolutions advocating a tariff law necessary for revenue, but which will favor labor and industrial enterprises, condemn the arbitrary percentage reduction proposed by the present house, declares that in the progressive changes in industrial conditions they recognize the necessity for an investigation of the tariff upon a scientific basis, to the end that it may be considered as to its real influence upon labor, capital, production and revenue; believes in a sound currency basis or specie, but that the continued coinage of silver upon its present ratio, and the issue of silver certificates are fraught with danger to financial affairs, and urges the suspension of compulsory coinage; favors civil service reform, endorses President Arthur's administration, and confides to state delegates the responsibility of making a wise and judicious selection of candidates at the national convention, for president and vice president. Adjourned.

VERMONT FOR EDMUNDS.

MONTPELIER, Vermont, April 30.—The republican state convention organized with James M. Tyler, president, who favored Edmunds and Lincoln and asked the convention to endorse the administration of Arthur. J. Gregory Smith, Redfield Proctor, Fred. E. Billing and B. S. Harris were elected delegates at large.

NO CREMATION FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Eng., April 30.—The house of commons rejected by 148 to 79, a bill to license crematories. The government opposed the bill on the ground that public feeling was against cremation.

NOT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 30.—The state veterinary surgeon, Briggs, sent by the government to Pattison to examine the cattle said to be attacked with pleuro-pneumonia says, the disease is a catarrhal affection and not pleuro pneumonia.

Important Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The president sent to the senate to-day the following names: Henry W. Cannon, of Minnesota, for controller of the currency, vice Knox, resigned, and James A. Connolly, of Illinois, solicitor of the treasury.

Could Not Wait.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 30.—Allen Ingalls, one of the murderers charged with killing the Taylor family at Avondale, last winter, hung himself in the county jail this morning.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, April 30.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, the old board of directors was re-elected.

A COUNTY'S CRIME.

Fourteen Imbecile Paupers Perish in a Michigan Poor House.

Being that of Van Buren County, 30 Miles from Kalamazoo.

The Building a Frame Shell, which Burned Like Matches.

All Either Aged or Mute or Epileptic or Insane.

Thirteen of the Victims' Bodies Placed in One Box.

Of Course all the Hired Help Luckily Escaped with Their Lives.

A POOR-HOUSE HORROR.

THE TERRIBLE PARTICULARS. KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 30.—The county house of Van Buren county, located near Hartford, thirty miles west of here, burned to the ground at 2 o'clock this morning, and 14 inmates perished in the flames. The names of the patients burned are as follows:

JAMES JOHNSON, an old sailor, 88 years of age. HENRY BAKER, a half-mute, age 40. BENJ. BOGARDUS, aged 40. An old man named SAWYER, insane, lately removed from the Kalamazoo asylum. A man named SARGENT, over 70 years of age. FRED. ECHENBERGER, an epileptic, aged 70. A man named MYERS, over 70. PETER BOLDEN. DEBORAH GLAVOTT, over 70. MISS CURTIS, an insane woman. CAROLINE STARR, aged 35. CAROLINE LONG, aged 30. MRS. WILSON, and HER DAUGHTER, aged 10.

The building was of frame and burned very rapidly. The above were all in one wing. Most of them smothered in their beds, but several were found together. Only one body was found in a recognizable form. All that could be found of the other thirteen was

PUT IN ONE BOX.

The size of an ordinary coffin box. The first known of the fire was the cries of the paupers, and that the wing was then all in flames. The building contained 45 paupers. The remaining 31 escaped and all the hired help. Loss on buildings, \$15,000; insured.

THE BUILDINGS comprised a large two-story frame upright with a wing extending and a two-story addition projecting south from near the main building. The latter was occupied by the superintendent, Mr. Cash, his family and the hired help. One of the latter, named Halsey, was aroused by the cries of the inmates. Going down the hall he opened the door to the two-story addition, when he was almost overpowered by the volume of flame, and smoke that burst out. He had barely time to give the alarm in the superintending quarters. The paupers in the addition were already past help. The occupants of the front building only

ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES.

Nothing else was saved except two articles of furniture. The addition contained sleeping accommodations for about 20. The only one who escaped was a boy named Parker, who jumped from the second story, and two little boys of Mrs. Wilson. Their mother and sister perished in the flames. The remainder of the inmates of the institution were in a detached building known as "the jail." They comprised the idiotic, violently insane, etc. Between that and the main structure was another detached building, the intervals separating being perhaps 40 feet, which delayed the progress of the fire till the inmates of the jail could be saved. One of the occupants of the superintendent's quarters was his daughter, just recovering from illness—typhoid fever. She was saved.

THE INMATES LOST

comprised the better class of paupers, those in a comfortable condition and able to assist about the premises. The county authorities made provisions in the neighborhood for the temporary care of the remaining inmates.

DYNAMITE IN THE DOMINION.

Discovery of a Quartette of Cartridges Under Toronto's Parliament Building.

TORONTO, April 30.—A profound sensation was caused here to-day through the discovery of two powerful dynamite cartridges, both wire and fuse attached, under the crown land office, parliament building. They were found by the son of the caretaker this afternoon. A thorough search disclosed two more cartridges under the steps approaching the speaker's chamber, these having also wire and fuse attached. The cartridges are six inches long and one and one-half inches in diameter, marked "Fuson Powder Co., Chicago." One of the cartridges would have been sufficient to blow up the wing of the building.

West Virginia's Murderers and Mob.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 30.—Scott Hill, Brown Hill, and Charles Spruick, the robbers who shot and killed Albert Woods, and fatally wounded W. J. Woods, Monday night, at Ft. Albany, in this county, were caught this afternoon in the mountains and brought to Ft. Albany this evening. Two hundred citizens were in pursuit. The hotel where the accused are confined is surrounded by men, women and children, clamoring for the blood of the prisoners.

Howell Ahead.

NEW YORK, April 30.—10 a. m., score, Rowell, 282; Fitzgerald, 270; May, 268; Noremec, 254; Vint, 247; Herly, 250; Elson, 237; Thompson, 161; Nitaw, 128; Panohot, 243; Burrell has withdrawn with a score of 180 miles.

New Railroad.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Daily News, Springfield associate says that the Joliet Aurora & Northern Railway Company was incorporated to-day for the construction of a line from a point in Hanover township, Lake county, Indiana, to the Mississippi river passing through Joliet, Aurora, thence through the country of

DeKalb, Ogle, Winnebago, Stephenson and Davies. Capital, two millions. Incorporators, Henry H. Evans, Edwin E. Wood, Daniel Robertson, Daniel H. Newton, and Jas. D. Newton.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The joint resolutions relating to the Washington monument dedication ceremonies was passed. It appropriates \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the celebration.

Several unimportant bills were passed, and the chair laid before the senate the bill to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine, and to encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and Mr. Beck (dem., Ky.) addressed the senate in favor of the bill, Frye opposing.

Dawes, of the committee on appropriations reported the Indian appropriation bill, and gave notice that an early opportunity he would call it up.

Pending the debate on the shipping bill the senate adjourned.

Mr. Hewitt (dem. N. Y.) said he had been charged with inconsistency on the tariff question. He had no apologies to make for having progressed out of the darkness into the open sunshine of truth, but he would have apologies to make if, having reached conclusions which contradicted those held years ago, he should fail here and everywhere to announce them with a frankness which belonged to an honest man and faithful representative.

"The Lord delivered him into my hands," replied Hewitt. The gentleman says protection has been unable to prevent overproduction, that is the point of his remark. I go farther and say protection creates overproduction. That is the logical end and conclusion of protection.

You have limited the market, walled it in by a tariff—what can you do with your surplus? Nothing, but pile it up as long as your money lasts, and then stop; and then these protected workmen are left to starve."

Hewitt then took up the subject of protection in connection with the laboring classes and said there was stagnation everywhere in the protected industries. He was among the unfortunate manufacturers who had been forced to reduce the wages of his workmen. He was compelled to offer them a choice between no work or work at less wages than they ought to get.

Mr. Kelley (rep.) of Pennsylvania.—Thank you most profoundly, most heartily, for endorsing my doctrine that production has so far outrun consumption the world over, that the proportion in which the joint production of labor and capital should be distributed must be readjusted.

He then went on to consider the manner in which the condition of laborers could be improved. Trade unions, he contended, were the shield and armor and protection of the workman, and they were all the protection he needed. But in this country trade unions were paralyzed by protection. They were at war with each other under a protective tariff; trade unions must be feeble and finally are on overstocked markets.

With the doors open to foreign immigration, trade unions were absolutely powerless.

Feeling on to the discussion of the condition of the working men in England, he said it had improved steadily since the era of free trade. He did not claim the improvement was due entirely to free trade, but free trade had made it possible for trade unions to organize and to the master and say: "You contribute capital, administration, management; that is worth a certain percentage; the rest belongs to us, and we intend to have it."

"I would absolutely," replied Hewitt. "They are a disgrace to the nation. I would go to the very end in giving the laborer the same rights to defend the law he has before God."

Mr. Warner (Ohio) contended the Morrison bill, was not in harmony with the Ohio platform. The chairman of the ways and means committee, and the speaker must not deceive the house. It would be as well to shoot peas against an armored vessel, as to present arguments against that platform. It had been endorsed by every representative from Ohio except one, and he (Hurd) had fallen 2,500 votes behind his ticket in consequence. On that platform the democracy of Ohio would go before the people again, and the Ohio platform would win all the time."

After speeches by Culbertson in favor and Milliken and Cutchson opposing, the committee rose.—The house then took a recess till eight o'clock, the session to be for debate on the tariff bill.

The Oklahoma "Boomers."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Late advices from Indian territory say Captain Carroll, Lieutenants Stevens and Day of the Ninth cavalry, "have arrested some fifty Oklahoma 'boomers' during the past week, and that arrests will be made until Oklahoma is cleared of intruders. Those who have not been in the territory before will be escorted across the line, and warned not to return, but those whose presence is a second offense will be taken to Fort Reno, and prosecuted before the United States court at Ft. Smith.

Howell Ahead.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Sad Drowning of Dr. W. J. Strickland—The Gathering for the State Convention.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE. LINCOLN, Neb., April 30.—The announcement that Dr. W. J. Strickland, one of Lincoln's oldest and most esteemed residents, had been drowned in Oak Creek last night, cast a gloom over the entire city. He was engaged in watching a mill dam on his property west of here, between Raymond and Woodlawn, the safety of which was threatened by the rising stream. About midnight he sent home his two employes, who had been assisting him, saying he would stand guard till morning. On returning to their work at daybreak they found a large portion of the dam had gone out and the surroundings indicated that the Dr. had been swept away with it. This was confirmed by the finding of the body a short distance down the creek this evening. Dr. Strickland was one of the earliest settlers of Lincoln, and well known throughout the state.

The politicians did not sweep down on the capital so numerous as was expected, but the arrival of "Pat the pie-man" and the Thurston party on Omaha this evening rather relieved the monotony. A very foolish effort has been made by the Lincoln vote for their chief but not a delegate could be found who would touch him with a ten foot pole. Open expressions are being made against the accident that made him an alternate. Ex-Senator Padlock arrived to-night, and was welcomed on all sides by home and visiting politicians.

EDMUNDS TO PHELPS.

The Senator Gives the Latter Some Seasonable Advice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The following correspondence passed between Senator Edmunds and William Walter Phelps:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, April 28.

DEAR SIR:—I have read your letter in defense of Mr. Blaine in Sunday's Tribune, and also the editorial of The Tribune, wherein which you say, 'Senator Edmunds was understood to have a block of Burlington & Missouri securities, and Senator Edmunds acquired these interests in the Burlington & Missouri road when they were in the senate. They both supported the bill to restore the land grant to their road.' These statements taken in connection with the rest of your letter evidently means that at the time of the legislation referred to, I was somewhat interested in that road or its securities and the editorial in The Tribune states expressly as being your statement, that thing. Both yourself and The Tribune are totally mistaken and I have hunted up what I suppose to be the joint resolution to which you refer, being senate joint resolution No. 20, 1st session, 41st congress of which I had no recollection whatever before, but I see on looking at the Congressional Globe of that time that I did make a single remark on the subject of house amendment, which remark I commend to your careful consideration. I had not at that time and never had before any ownership or interest, any bond or stock, in that road, or any other out of the state of Vermont. I never expected to have and had no more connection with the passage of the joint resolution than you had, and know no more than you (which I assume was nothing at all), excepting what may be inferred from your remark on the house amendments. More than three months afterwards, and on the 13th of July, 1869, I found on looking at my old books, I subscribed for 195 shares of stock and 6000 bonds of the Burlington & Missouri river railway company in Nebraska, which I assume was the road in some way affected by the legislation referred to. I paid in cash the same price as all other subscribers did and held the stock for several years, when I sold it in the Boston market at the market price, and no more. The proceeds afterwards, I bought more of the bonds of the same company, which I still hold. This is the whole story and I give you authority to verify it by examination of the books of the company in Boston or an examination of my books, or both. It is of some consequence among men who intend to be truthful, as I do not doubt you do, to be somewhat accurate in making statements about the acts and doings of other people. If you or anybody else wish to know anything concerning my business, or other transactions at any time, I shall be happy to put you in possession of precise information, so you will be certain that what you say is true. I am neither willing nor desirous to be either a candidate or president, which anybody who has ever known or written to me upon the subject knows, but as I naturally like to stand well in the estimation of my fellow citizens, I dislike to be accused either of corruption, bias, selfishness or acting on public questions in which I have a private interest, when such accusations are untrue.

Respectfully